

HEALTH
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CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT

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Administrative County of Cambridgeshire

ANNUAL REPORT



of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for

1945

CHESTERTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL,
HOBSON STREET,
CAMBRIDGE.

June, 1946.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Chesterton Rural District Council.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1945 on the Health, Sanitary Conditions and Vital Statistics of the Chesterton Rural District. There are no immediately urgent matters to which it is necessary to draw attention. The General Health of the population has, so far been well maintained.

ARTHUR MORGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area	...	...	...	...	...	111,692 acres
Number of Parishes	...	...	...	...	...	53
Estimated Resident Population	...	...	...	...	...	33,240
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£136,681
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	£550
Number of Inhabitable Houses according to Rate Book	...	...	...	...	...	10,145

The district is agricultural in character and the principal occupations are those associated with farming, fruit growing, jam making, etc.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

Live Births:—

		Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	544	273	271
Illegitimate	...	62	30	32
		—	—	—
		606	303	303
		—	—	—
Birth rate per thousand estimated population			...	18.2
Birth rate per thousand population (England and Wales)				16.1

Stillbirths:—

		Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	10	6	4
Illegitimate	...	1	—	1
		—	—	—
		11	6	5
		—	—	—
Rate per thousand total (Live and Stillbirths)			...	17.8

Deaths:—

		Total.	Male.	Female.
		434	212	222
Death rate per thousand estimated population			...	13.0
Death rate per thousand population (England and Wales)				11.4

Death from Puerperal Causes:—

(a) Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Other Puerperal Causes	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per thousand total (Live and Stillbirths)			...	Nil

Deaths of Infants under one year of age:—

		Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	...	28	19	9
Illegitimate	...	8	5	3
		—	—	—
		36	24	12
		—	—	—

Death rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All Infants per thousand live births	...	59.4
Legitimate Infants per thousand Legitimate Live Births	...	51.4
Illegitimate Infants per thousand Illegitimate Live Births	...	129.0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	66
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	1
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	2
Deaths from Influenza (all ages)	...	5
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	4

Births and Death rates for the last six years as compared with the year under review:—

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Birth rate	13.7	12.0	12.5	16.6	15.8	19.4	18.2
Death rate	12.6	15.8	14.1	11.6	10.4	11.9	13.0

Classification of Deaths under Age Groups.

Ages.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	24	12	36
1 and under 2	...	1	4	5
2 " " 5	...	3	3	6
5 " " 15	...	3	2	5
15 " " 25	...	4	—	4
25 " " 35	...	7	8	15
35 " " 45	...	12	11	23
45 " " 55	...	12	14	26
55 " " 65	...	25	23	47
65 " " 75	...	51	44	95
75 and over	...	70	102	172
Totals	...	212	222	434

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY:—

Medical Officer of Health:—A whole-time Officer who also acts for all the Rural Districts in the County.

Sanitary Inspectors:—Normally the staff consists of a Chief Sanitary Inspector and two others. The two additional Inspectors, however, are both serving with H.M. Forces and the temporary Assistant Inspector has left the service of the Council. The Chief Sanitary Inspector (Mr. E. B. Newman, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.) was, therefore, working single handed up to the end of the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES:—

Chemical analyses and bacteriological examinations of water, etc., are made by the Public Analyst at Cambridge. Specimens for bacteriological examination in connection with infectious diseases are sent to the Emergency Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge. Samples of milk are examined at the School of Agriculture, University of Cambridge.

HOSPITALS:—

Cases of infectious disease are treated at the Cambridge Borough Isolation Hospital by agreement. The Oakington Isolation Hospital was closed in February, 1938, and has since been taken over by the Cambridgeshire County Council for use as a smallpox hospital in the event of an emergency.

So far as general hospitals are concerned, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, deals with the majority of cases from this area.

The only hospitals in the area are the Mental Hospital at Fulbourn and that for the treatment of Tuberculosis in connection with Papworth Colony.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following is a summary of the inspections carried out during 1945 and represents the work of the Chief Sanitary Inspector only:—

	1945.
Total inspections recorded	2,557
Inspections made under Milk and Dairies Orders	582
Inspections of Butchers' Shops	162
Bakehouse Inspections	34
Infectious cases removed	36
Houses fumigated	47
Samples of Water taken	57
Inspection of Food Premises	286
Inspections under the Factories Acts	69
Visits re complaints	533
Inspections under the Housing Acts	396
Schools Inspected	11
Miscellaneous Visits	344

HOUSING: —

Number of houses erected by the Local Authority	...	...	Nil
Number of houses built or in course of erection by private enterprise	...	...	4
Number of houses repaired by means of grants under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts	...	...	Nil

Summary of action taken under the Housing Acts during the year: —

Houses Inspected	...	...	195
Re-inspections made	...	...	201
Demolition Orders made	...	...	2
Houses demolished	...	...	Nil
Undertakings (Sec. 11) accepted	...	...	1
Houses made fit	...	...	30

Since the passing of the Housing Act, 1930, the following action has been taken: —

Houses demolished	...	...	377
Houses demolished (voluntarily)	...	...	10
Houses in respect of which undertakings (Sec. 11) have been accepted	...	...	50
Houses (or parts) closed	...	...	4
Houses made fit by formal action	...	...	16
Houses made fit by informal action	...	...	546

Note.—These figures are totals up to 31.3.46.

During the year under review, a County Joint Housing Committee was formed as recommended in the Hobhouse Report on Rural Housing. A good deal of preparatory work was carried out by the officers forming the Technical Sub-Committee and their Report on standards of fitness and method of carrying out the Rural Housing Survey was adopted. In accepting the report the Joint Committee expressed the view "that the action recommended therein is in their opinion premature until the necessary labour and material is made available for both the erection of new houses and repair of existing property". This view was endorsed by the District Council, with the result that in this area the Survey has not been commenced. This attitude is to be regretted as the value of a comprehensive survey cannot be too strongly emphasised, providing as it does, a complete picture of the housing needs of the area.

The scarcity of building labour in the area continues to be acute and it has been found impossible to deal with more than essential maintenance repairs and these only with difficulty. Owing to continued staff shortage, little routine work has been possible and much repair work carried out by informal action under the Public Health Acts has gone unrecorded. The necessity for obtaining a licence to execute work, under the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, Section 56 (A) and the exclusion of all work not considered absolutely necessary has added to the difficulty of securing improvements to rural cottages.

It is significant to note that although the Council have erected 1,319 Council houses since 1919 the total number of applicants awaiting accommodation at the end of 1945 was over 1,100.

WATER SUPPLY:—

Piped supplies of water are available in the greater part of 35 of the 53 parishes comprising the Chesterton Rural District. In the remaining 18 parishes, no piped supply at present exists. The following table gives, in summary form, the present position:—

No. of Parishes	Piped supply afforded by	Number of Premises				
		With piped water laid on	Within 100 yards of water main	Not in (3) or (4) but in groups of 20 or more	Scattered, isolated and no piped supply	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
12	Cambridge Water Co.	3,217	471	80	299	4,067
6	Cambridge Water Co. (Bulk)	279	87	340	113	819
4	Chesterton R.D.C.	945	330	30	134	1,439
1	Willingham Water Co.	370	130	—	54	554
1	Harding Estate	—	—	40	18	58
1	Newmarket R.D.C.	—	—	50	56	106
10	Chesterton and St. Ives J.W.B	746	223	98	168	1,235
35	Totals	5,557	1,241	638	842	8,278
18	No public piped supply	27	6	1,310	456	1,799
53	Grand Totals	5,584	1,247	1,948	1,298	10,077

From the foregoing summary, it will be seen that, in the 35 parishes in which public piped supplies exist, 5,557 premises out of a total of 8,278 have already water laid on but in some instances the supply is limited to a single outdoor tap. Of the remainder, 1,241 are within 100 yards of a water main (many of these are taking supplies from public standpipes), 638 are in relatively compact groups of 20 or more, and the balance of 842 are scattered isolated premises, most of which will presumably have to continue to rely upon private local sources.

In the 18 parishes in which there is as yet no public piped supply 1,310 premises, out of a total of 1,799, are in relatively compact groups of 20 or more, while 456 are scattered and isolated.

In aggregate, the present position can be stated as follows:—Out of the 10,077 premises in the Chesterton Rural District, 5,584 (56%) have already got piped supplies, 1,247 (12%) are within 100 yards of a main and largely being supplied from public standpipes, 1,948 (19%) are in relatively compact groups, for the majority of which it should prove practicable to provide piped supplies, while the balance of 1,298 (13%) are so scattered and isolated that the majority of them will have to continue to rely upon existing or new private sources of supply.

The following table gives brief details of the remaining parishes without a piped supply:—

Name	Popu- lation (1942)	Estimated water requirements Gallons per day			Suggested source of supply
		Humans (20 gall. each)	Stock	Total	
Barton	482	9,640	3,554	13,194	
Childerley	*—	—	1,885	1,885	
Comberton	539	10,780	4,513	15,293	
Croxton	193	3,860	7,449	11,309	
Dry Drayton	410	8,200	6,543	14,743	
Eltisley	283	5,660	4,890	10,550	
Graveley	176	3,520	2,402	5,922	
Hardwick	444	8,880	2,444	11,324	
Harlton	289	5,780	2,110	7,890	
Haslingfield	685	13,700	7,498	21,198	
Lolworth	185	3,700	1,525	5,225	
Papworth St. Agnes	103	2,060	1,271	3,331	
Toft	257	5,140	2,558	7,698	
Totals	4,046	80,920	48,642	129,562	
Coton	408	8,160	5,137	13,297	Cambridge Water Co. (negotiations in hand)
Hauxton	309	6,180	574	6,754	
Newton	257	5,140	138	5,278	Cambridge Water Co.
Horningsea	327	6,540	6,662	13,202	
Landbeach	464	9,280	6,828	16,108	
Totals	1,765	35,300	19,339	54,639	

*Included with Dry Drayton

It is anticipated that as a result of negotiations in hand the parishes of Coton and Hauxton will be supplied in 1946. A scheme for supplying Lolworth is almost complete.

SUFFICIENCY OF SUPPLY:—

During the year it was necessary to cart water as follows:—

Parish	Gallons per week	Duration
Harston (part)	250	6 weeks only
Hardwick (part)	1,200	whole year
Papworth St. Agnes	400	whole year
Toft	1,400	whole year
Dry Drayton	1,000	most of year

A main extension was put in at Harston to obviate the necessity for carting water but in the remaining four parishes it will be necessary to

continue this service until a main supply can be afforded. Several parishes, notably Croxton, Eltisley, Graveley and Newton are extremely short of water for domestic and stock purposes and trouble is anticipated in the summer months.

The sufficiency of the public supply at Cottenham is causing some concern and a scheme is in hand to take a bulk supply of water from the Water Company's main at Histon. In this event the Cottenham pumping station would be scrapped.

CHLORINATION:—

With the exception of two works serving single parishes (Harston and Willingham) all public supplies are chlorinated.

SAMPLING:—

The public supplies are sampled monthly for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination and apart from the high hardness figures the results have been satisfactory.

TYPICAL RESULTS OF ANALYSES OF PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Test	Cambridge Water Co.	Cottenham Waterworks	Willingham Waterworks	Joint Water Board	Harston Waterworks	Over Waterworks
Physical Characters	good	slight deposit	good	good	good	good
Reaction (pH value)	7.5	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.2
Parts per 100,000						
Chlorine	2.2	7.85	3.05	8.75	2.20	5.75
Ammonia (free and saline)	absent	0.0534	absent	0.0078	0.0254	0.0202
Ammonia (albuminoid)	0.0008	0.0004	0.006	0.0006	0.0016	0.0196
Oxygen absorbed in 3 hours at 37°C.	0.0262	0.0291	0.0342	0.0316	0.0217	0.2072
Nitrites	0.55	absent	0.90	absent	absent	absent
Nitrates	absent	trace	absent	absent	absent	absent
Poisonous Metals	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
<i>Bacteriological Examination</i>						
Coliform organisms in 100 mls.	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent	absent
No. of microorganisms per ml developing at 37°C.	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Ditto at 21°C.	nil	9	2	2	4	1
Hardness (grains per gall.)	7.4	13.2	22.38	19.90	3.18	29.66

12 samples were taken from private wells as a result of complaints and 11 proved unsafe for drinking purposes. In all cases alternative supplies were made available either by means of new wells or main supplies.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:—

Owing to the unsatisfactory and haphazard collection carried out by private contracts it is proposed to build up a scheme for providing collections to all parishes by direct labour. During the year under review two Karrier Bantam 7 cubic yard Refuse Vehicles were purchased and the following work undertaken:—

COLLECTIONS, 1945.

Refuse			Night Soil
Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Weekly
Girton (553 houses) Histon (790) Impington (389) Gt. Shelford (723) Lt. Shelford (172) Stapleford (245)	Waterbeach (444) Landbeach (185) Milton (195) Hauxton (108)	Harston (275)	Waterbeach (444)

It is estimated that up to 31st December, 1945, 862 tons of house refuse were collected and 14,824 bucket clearances were made.

It will be seen that the semi-urban parishes adjoining Cambridge now have a weekly collection and it is confidently anticipated that with the acquisition of a third vehicle in 1946 a schedule can be operated which will give all the remaining parishes a collection not less frequently than once per month.

Disposal is by controlled tipping and at present three tips are in use. Less trouble has been experienced due to indiscriminate tipping by military units, etc., and generally speaking the tips are in fairly good condition. All covering material has to be carted.

I am well satisfied with the progress made with this service, which will do much to clean up the small cottage gardens and countryside generally.

Arrangements are in hand for the collection of salvage to be undertaken with the refuse collections. Hitherto this has been the responsibility of the Surveyor's Department.

During the year a contract was entered into for the weekly collection of night soil from approximately 50 houses in Grantchester where insufficient ground space is available for disposal of bucket contents. There is a need for an increased service in this connection but the time is rapidly approaching when labour will be quite unobtainable for this type of work. Having regard to this, one is reluctant to acquire too many commitments of this character.

Arrangements are available whereby cesspools can be emptied mechanically by private contract.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS:—

There are no public or privately owned baths or pools in the district which are open to the public.

SHOPS ACT, 1934:—

There are 282 shops of various categories on the Register and more than half are in conjunction with private dwellinghouses. In these cases the available sanitary accommodation serves both premises. 175 visits were paid to shops during the year. No formal action was necessary. When staff becomes available it is intended to give special attention to the provision of sanitary accommodation in connection with such premises, particularly where persons of both sexes are employed. The cleanliness of food shops is good but the small mixed village store still presents rather a problem.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMPING SITES:—

With the acute housing shortage an increase in the number of persons living in caravans has been noted. It has also been necessary to exercise more control over the use of holiday camping sites in order to preserve the natural amenities. This applies particularly to riverside beauty spots. Land owners have co-operated fully in this matter and no formal action was necessary during the year. There is a fairly large seasonal influx of caravan dwellers into the area during the fruit picking season, but their stay is of short duration and although no licences are required the sites are visited.

Applications for licences received	...	...	5
Licences granted	...	...	5
Licences refused	...	...	Nil

VERMINOUS PREMISES AND PERSONS:—

The district remains reasonably free from infestation and few complaints have been received. The most difficult problems arise where aged and infirm persons are living alone, and the provision of more institutional accommodation for such cases would be of material assistance.

Visits and enquiries re verminous premises and/or persons	...	...	...	...	11
Premises fumigated for bugs	...	...	...	...	6
Premises fumigated for fleas	...	...	...	...	5

No action was necessary under the Scabies Order, 1941, and one is pleased to record that with the return to more settled conditions the incidence of this disease is extremely small.

RODENT DESTRUCTION:—

Owing to the County Council declining to delegate their powers under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Acts and the administrative difficulties arising from three authorities carrying out rodent destruction in the same area it was decided by the authorities concerned to have the work carried

out by one central department and the Council's responsibility in this connection ceased on 31st December, 1944. Suitable contracts are entered into for the regular clearance of Council's property such as refuse tips, etc.

DRAINAGE AND CLOSET ACCOMMODATION:—

Visited in connection with new drainage	...	76
House drains repaired or renewed	...	22
Closet accommodation new or repaired	...	10

With the increased distribution of piped water supplies and the anticipated large scale building operations, greater attention must be paid to suitable sewage disposal facilities. The provision of a simple cesspool in accordance with the Byelaws is no longer adequate for premises with modern conveniences, and for individual cottages some form of septic tank system is recommended. Greater attention should be paid to the grouping of cottages in order that a small treatment plant may be installed.

SCHOOLS:—

Improvements continue to be made in the sanitary arrangements at village schools and with the advent of the new Education Act a very much higher standard is anticipated. Already schemes are in course of preparation in respect of a number of Schools and direct action by the District Council will become unnecessary.

Improvements effected during the year:—

Complete new sanitary accommodation	...	1
New drainage	...	1
Drainage improved	...	2
Sundry nuisances abated	...	4

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES.

MILK SUPPLY:—

A large proportion of the Inspector's time has been occupied by visits to cowsheds and dairy premises under the Milk and Dairies Regulations. Satisfactory progress continues to be made with improvement to these premises and with the exception of a few small cowkeepers the general standard is fairly good. Milk producers are much more alive to the advantages of clean modern premises and equipment and in most cases willing co-operation is forthcoming. The remaining premises which are below the required standard are mostly those where the owners are unwilling to assist their tenants towards suitable modernisation.

Number of Wholesale Producers on Register	...	181
Number of Retail Producers	...	46
Number of Wholesale and Retail Producers	...	25
Number of Retail Purveyors	...	12

The Cambridgeshire County Council administer the Milk (Special Designations) Orders and included in the above figures are 65 "Accredited" producers and 32 holding "Tuberculin Tested" licences. One is pleased to be able to record the substantial increase in Tuberculin Tested herds

in the district and the manner in which producers are being encouraged to qualify in this connection.

Since the introduction of the National Milk Testing and Advisory Scheme sampling by the Public Health Department is only undertaken for special investigation purposes. In the main, such sampling was confined to examination after complaints of rapid souring.

Improvements carried out by informal action:—

Notices served	...	...	...	92
New Cowsheds constructed	...	...	...	7
Cowsheds improved—new floors, etc.	...	...	...	8
New Drainage	...	...	...	7
Yards improved	...	...	...	7
Water supply laid on or improved	...	...	...	9
New Dairies built	...	...	...	16
Dairies improved	...	...	...	3
New machines, coolers, sterilizers, etc.	...	...	...	9

BAKEHOUSES:—

Number on Register	...	...	...	24
Inspections recorded	...	...	...	34
Notices served and complied with	...	...	...	1

These premises are mainly small village bakehouses and the requirements of the Factories Act and Food and Drugs Act, 1938, are complied with. In several instances, rebuilding and enlargement of premises will be required when conditions are more favourable.

PRESERVED FOOD PREMISES (Sec. 14 Food and Drugs Act, 1938):

Number on Register	...	...	...	29
Inspections made	...	...	...	97

These premises include 26 butchers' premises where sausages are prepared and 3 fried fish shops. No action was necessary during the year. No premises are at present registered for the manufacture or sale of ice cream, although applications are anticipated when materials become available.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All private slaughtering was discontinued in 1940 and meat for the whole district is supplied from Government Slaughterhouses and Depots in Cambridge. The supervision of butchers' premises and vehicles continues to receive attention and frequent visits are paid for the purpose of examining the meat.

The manner in which meat was transported showed some improvement and no action was necessary during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933:—

Licences to slaughter renewed	...	...	...	26
New Licences granted	...	...	...	Nil
Total on register 31/12/45	...	...	...	26

OFFENSIVE TRADES:—

Apart from one Licensed Knacker's yard there are no offensive trades in the area.

FOOD SHOPS AND PREMISES:—

Visits paid—Butchers' Shops	...	...	162
" " —Retail Dairies	...	...	66
" " —Feeding Centres	...	...	2
" " —N.A.A.F.I. Stores, etc.	...	...	12
" " —Other food premises	...	...	10

With the return of more staff it is intended to carry out a comprehensive survey of all food premises with special reference to the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, which were barely in operation at the outbreak of war. It is intended to devote special attention to the provision of washing facilities including a supply of hot and cold water.

UNSOOUND FOODSTUFFS:—

Most of the foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption were tinned and perishable goods which, owing to distribution or transport difficulties, had deteriorated or been damaged in transit or storage. The following is a very brief summary of the goods condemned:—

HOME KILLED MEAT	...	...	70½ lbs. Beef (Miscellaneous).
IMPORTED MEAT	...	...	26 lbs. Pork. 64 lbs. Mutton.
Ham	...	...	30½ lbs.
Corned Beet	...	...	46½ lbs.
Corned Mutton	...	...	18 lbs.
TINNED GOODS			
Meat	...	...	16 tins
Fish	...	...	5 tins
Milk	...	...	87 tins
Soups, Vegetables, etc.	...	...	29 tins
Jam	...	...	4 tins
FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES			
Potatoes	...	...	1 ton 17 cwts.
Apples	...	...	137 lbs.
Oranges	...	...	2,384 lbs.
Grape Fruit	...	...	120 lbs.
Lemons	...	...	56 lbs.
RATIONED GOODS			
Tea	...	...	4 lbs.
Sugar	...	...	6 lbs.
Suet	...	...	13 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	11 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	17 lbs.
Biscuits	...	...	2 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	71 doz.

The variety of foodstuffs dealt with is worthy of note and also the fact that these foodstuffs were mostly condemned in small quantities as a result of inspections of the various food premises in the area. The large quantities of fruit and vegetables were condemned at a wholesale depot in the area.

Wherever possible, condemned foodstuffs were utilised for animal feeding purposes under the supervision of the Salvage Officer of the Ministry of Food.

The destination of all condemned and damaged foodstuffs consigned into the area for manufacturing or animal feeding purposes was checked.

FACTORIES:—

A summary of the work carried out under the Factories Acts is appended below:—

Number of Factories with mechanical power	...	54
Number of Factories without mechanical power	...	23
Inspections carried out	...	69
Notices served	...	4
Notification of outworkers received	...	Nil
Infected premises	...	Nil

The notices were in connection with insufficient or dirty sanitary accommodation and were all complied with. In one instance complete new sanitary accommodation on modern lines was installed.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of cases notified together with the age incidence.

Disease	Total cases notified	At Ages—Years												Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
		-1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-		
Scarlet Fever	25	—	—	1	2	3	11	5	—	3	—	—	—	23	—
Measles	246	5	14	32	21	19	121	19	2	9	1	3	—	4	1
Whooping Cough	54	4	7	3	9	8	19	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Para-Typhoid	29	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	10	8	4	1	—
Dysentery—Flexner	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—
Dysentery—Sonne	11	1	—	—	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	—	—	6	—
Pneumonia	11	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	3	2	—	—	1	18
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Total	379	11	21	36	34	32	155	31	5	22	17	12	4	—	21

It will be noted that measles and whooping cough together accounted for 300 out of the total of 379 notifications. The cases of Flexner Dysentery all occurred at a Mental Institution in the area. The cases of Sonne Dysentery were, however, fairly widely distributed and, except for one family, in which there were five cases, bore no relationship to one another. The number of cases of scarlet fever has been less (25 as against 53 in 1944) and no cases of diphtheria have been reported. The arrangements for diphtheria immunisation are the same as described in my report for 1942 and have continued to work satisfactorily. It is estimated that approximately 82% of children under 5 years of age and 76% of children of school age have been fully protected. So far as the non-notifiable infectious diseases are concerned there is nothing of particular importance to record.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New cases and Mortality during 1945.

Age Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
15	7	4	—	—	2	1	—	—
25	2	1	1	1	2	3	—	—
35	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
45	2	4	—	—	3	2	—	—
55	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
65+	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Totals	13	10	1	3	11	6	—	1

There were two cases of deaths which had not been previously notified.

No action has been called for under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1935, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

(Signed) ARTHUR MORGAN, M.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

